

Moral Department.
HISTORY OF FOUR YEARS.
The following is an abstract of a speech delivered by Alvan Stewart Esq., at a late Anti Slavery Convention in New York.—
Read it.

From the Liberty Press.
The convention was well attended, the church well filled, and a review of this, first administration of the General Government, elected after the Nation's attention was first arrested by the nomination of a Liberty Party. It was attempted to be shown, that the guilt and culpability of the Nation, in relation to the crime of slavery, increased four fold; for 1840 was the first year the nation had the road pointed out, leading to, and terminating in, deliverance from its fetters and its crimes. But the guilty nation saw the road, the great highway of emancipation, and the enslaved millions. But they said, we have certain roads we must travel, for our profit, honor and glory. We have a Bank road, Distribution road, Tariff road, and the great office road: these we must travel, and inspect and keep them in good repair. But in a little month after this party came into power, on the bosom of a flood that swept from Ocean to Ocean across the continent, and inscribed its trophies on a loftier point than had ever been witnessed before, in any struggle for official supremacy, the Chief surrendered his claim to Presidential honors for the silence of the sepulchre. The Secretaries of War, Navy, Treasury and Postmaster General, whom he had summoned as the corner posts of the empire, disappeared in 100 days after Tyler's administration commenced. The Vice President pro-tem, of the Senate, Mr. Southard, passed from the Senate Chamber to become a permanent tenant of that house appointed for all living. The first Congress of May, '41, revolved in a whirlpool of unorganized absurdity some fifteen days, without presiding officers for the House, while each member of the House had written up his own judgment of condemnation and stultification on slavery, each man in the 20 or 30 votes on the 21st Rule had voted for its repeal and continuance—better representing the confusion to be expected in Bedlam, than the dignified consistency of the Legislature of this great empire. But it was the confusion of opinions, fully written in its history on Congressional records, it was this great and mighty party, who had so many interests of its own to take care of, that it became one of the elements of its own existence, only to look after its own interests, which, as they believed, required the interests of humanity to be crushed, the more effectively to secure their own. Miserable policy, wretched selfishness. What should we think of that man who to aid his own interests, should consent to his sister's shame and a brother's ruin, and when they stretched out their hands to him for help, he should reply, an essential element of his prosperity consisted in his brother's robbery and his sister's concubinage, and that he must take care of himself. It was too soon, by many ears, to think of looking into their affairs. Is there not some hidden curse, some bolt in Heaven's armory, red with uncommon wrath, to destroy the man who owes his greatness to his brother's ruin? The two slaveholding leading Whigs, Tyler and Clay, quarreled with infinite selfishness, and in 100 days dashed this mighty party to atoms, on the question which should be the Presidential candidate in 1844. Legare, the Attorney General was summoned in a moment of national hypocrisy, by death's quo warrant, to answer at the bar of Eternal Justice, why slaveholders came to the shrine of Banker Hill, the cenotaph of the venerable dead, who perished fighting against tyrants, to establish the beneficence of God, in giving all men freedom, and equal right to the protection of his mercy and his law?

The little space of two and a half years had not gone, before the Whig party found its strongest bond of union in the bitterness of invective it poured out on one of its surviving Presidential Idols of 1840—so that they would leave their beds at midnight to express their hatred to John Tyler, and shout the praises of the slaveholding Harry until 'dewy morn.' In a moment of wine, of gunpowder, slaveholding supremacy, self-glorification, the peace-maker sent up Uphser, Secretary of State, Gilmer, Secretary of Navy, and Kennan, Commodore, with others, to the God of peace to explain this shocking impiety.—The nation, in the midst of these distinct proclamations of Heaven's abhorrence for our villany, appoint by acclamation the man who founds a nation's prosperity on ruined men and women, and the corner stone of the Republic on bleeding hearts. 'God will surely be avenged of such a nation as this.' The North could veto northern Secretaries, and John C. Spencer as a northern Judge, but the moment the prince of human villany is offered as the successors of the Heavenly-avenged, he is made so, by acclamation of the Senate.

Some terrific judgment is in store for John Tyler's administration for this new insult to God and man.

From the Emancipator.

LETTER FROM CLARKSON, THE AGED.
We do not know when we have read a more touching specimen of the simplicity of an old man's benevolent spirit, than in the following letter of the venerable Thomas Clarkson, the anti-slavery patriarch, received by the last steamer. The address referred to is excellent, and will be reprinted in this country.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston,—I thank you much for your letter received only a few days ago, containing the joyful news that the poor slaves who left Florida and were carried to Nassau, have not been given up to the American authorities, who were in search of them. Let us look upon their deliverance as a good omen of what is hereafter to take place in a similar case.

I think, when you and Mr. Lewis Tap-

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pan did me the favor of visiting me, it seemed to be agreed upon, that if I were to write a little essay on 'the ill treatment of the free people of color by the white inhabitants of the United States on account of the color of their skin,' it might be useful to our cause. I have, therefore, finished my task, and I am sorry to observe here, that the little work now sent to you in print, is the last, probably, which my declining strength will allow me to write. A sad reflection this, that I shall probably never be able to be useful to my fellow laborers any more, except for a few weeks longer, and that this, therefore, should have the appearance of a farewell or parting letter.

I do very much wish that this, my last work, should be printed and circulated, by your committee, in the United States, far and wide. It was written not so much to try to show the injustice of the prejudice against color, but what is of more importance, to show that your countrymen are not aware, probably, that the existence and tendency of slavery has a constant tendency to demoralize the inhabitants both of the northern and southern States; that the time may come when your whole land may be overwhelmed in infidelity, and to such a degree that the civilized world may blot out America from the list of one of the civilized nations of the earth.

I am aware that you may think that the spirit and wording of this my letter is too severe, but I really feel so much for the future moral welfare of your country, that I believe nothing but very bold and decisive language will have any effect upon the already vitiated population of America.—Again I have to plead in my excuse, that the old arguments formerly used, and these without effect, will not answer again—we must go to something new. Have we not deduced arguments against slavery by an appeal to religion? Yes. Have we not again deduced others by an appeal to expediency, a very powerful motive? Yes; for nothing can show the system to be impolitic more than the success of emancipation in our West Indian Islands has done. What arguments then, are left for me to take, but the arguments of shame?—and shame in many cases has had more influence on the human mind than either expediency or religion.

I have shown this letter in manuscript before it was sent to press, to a few friends both in London and the country (abolitionists), to know from their opinion, if it was too severe. The answer was, 'No. It is your duty to make the Americans sensible of their dangerous situation as to national character, of which they do not seem to be aware, but the repudiation of their public debt has now brought to light, and proved that the custom of slavery within this land has made such an inroad upon the moral sense, as must ultimately lead to the moral ruin of themselves as individuals, and to the ruin of their excellent Constitution, and of their character as a nation.'

I have sent my printed letter to Lewis Tappan and Gerrit Smith, so that you will have no occasion to write to them on the subject. I have sent the printed letter also to William Jay, John Quincy Adams, W. C. Pennington, and if I have time, I shall send it to two or three others.

I am, my dear friend, truly sensible of the services which you have rendered to our cause, and am, with great regard, sincerely and affectionately yours,

THOMAS CLARKSON.

P. S.—Pray forgive all the blots on this little letter. I cannot see how much ink I take up in my pen, and I am so tired with writing, that I cannot, my dear friend, write my letter over again—and my amanuensis is laid up by sickness. I can write no letter without blots.

ing the forest of Saginaw. And, with all this knowledge he goes for freedom, not for Northern rights but for human rights—not for the free States, but for all the States free! He goes for the Constitution, not as a self contradicting, hypocritical instrument of oppression, but as a consistent and harmonious instrument to 'establish justice,' and 'secure the blessings of liberty' to the whole people of the U. States. [Emancipator.

Political Department.
CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER.
Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune.
LEXINGTON, Ky. March 20, 1844.
W. J. McKINNEY, Esq. Mayor of Dayton, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—
Your letter of February 15th last, was in due time received, and I have waited thus long with the intention of not answering it at all; because, as I am a private citizen, not seeking office at the hands of the People, it might seem to place me in the presumptuous attitude of attempting to influence, by mere weight of opinion, the votes of my countrymen in their choice of President; when neither my age, experience, nor fame, warranted the assumption. But since the reception of your letter, I have received many of similar import, from Liberty men and Anti Slavery Whigs in most of the Northern States, pressing upon me an expression of opinion, in such a manner that I should prove false to that spirit of candor which I proudly cherish as characteristic of the principles which I advocate, did I, through any affectation of humility, remain longer silent. You ask me, 'Will you, if you live and are able to vote at the approaching Presidential election, vote for Henry Clay for President? If the Third Party, or Liberty men, should have an Electoral Ticket in your State, would you vote that ticket in preference? Were you a citizen of Ohio, which of these tickets would you vote?' The last two questions are such as would require various other suppositions to be made, before I could give a suitable answer in justice to myself and all the parties concerned, which would be too voluminous for the space of a single letter; and, for all practical purposes, they will be sufficiently answered in my reply to the first question: that *It is my most decided determination 'to vote for HENRY CLAY for President.'* Men never have and never will, in all cases, think alike: all Government is necessarily a sacrifice, to some extent, of individual will: that is the best Government to each individual which fosters or allows the most of what that individual believes to be conducive to his best interests. The question then is not, 'Can I find some man to vote for among seventeen millions, who thinks in all respects as myself?' but, 'Who is the man, all things present and remote considered, that will most probably be able by success to give effectuation to those great measures which I deem conducive to my welfare, and the welfare of my whole country?' This question every voter in the Republic must determine for himself:—For myself, after looking calmly upon all the surrounding circumstances, conscience, Patriotism, and (if others prefer the term) enlightened self interest, constrain me to vote for Henry Clay. The Tariff, the Currency, the Lands, Economy, Executive and Ministerial Responsibility, and many other interests, all depend, in my humble judgment, on Mr. Clay's election for beneficial determination. And if he is elected, the decision of 1840 passed by the People, will be confirmed, and the policy of the Country settled. Then, and (such is the anarchy of the public mind) not till then, shall we have time to look about us, and project that other great reform, the reduction of American Slavery to its constitutional limits, and to concentrate the united condemnation of the civilized world to its final and utter extinction.

Mr. Clay is indeed a Slave holder—I wish he were not. Yet it does not become me, who have so lately ceased to be a slave holder, to condemn him. It is not my province to defend Mr. Clay: this he is abundantly able to do himself. It remains with posterity to determine how much shall be due him for the glorious impulse his fervent spirit has given to Liberty throughout the world: and with them also to say, how much shall be subtracted from this appreciation, for his having only failed to do all that could be done in this holy cause. Cyrus, Themistocles, Plato, Cato, Aristides, Domesthenes, Cincinnatus and Cicero sacrificed to base heathen gods; yet no man, because they knew not the true God, will say that they were not religious, great, good and patriotic men. T. B. Macaulay, one of the most acute and enlightened men of this or any era, in his review of the life of Francis Bacon, justly says:—
'We should think it unjust to call St. Louis a wicked man because, in an age in which toleration was generally regarded as a sin, he persecuted heretics. We should think it unjust to call Cowper's friend, John Newton, a hypocrite and a monster, because, at a time when the slave trade was commonly considered by the most respectable people as an innocent and beneficial traffic, he went, largely provided with hymn books and handbills on a Guinea voyage. An immoral action being in a particular society generally considered as innocent, is a good plea for an individual who being one of that society, and having adopted the notions which prevailed among his neighbors, commits that action.'

I cannot, then, because Mr. Clay is a slaveholder, in a community where the whole Christian Church of all denomina-

tions—the only professed teachers of morals among the people—are also slaveholders, proscribe him, for that single thing of difference between us.

In saying thus much in justification of my course in voting for Mr. Clay, I should be false to my own reputation, ungrateful to that large portion of Anti Slavery men who have sympathized with me in my feeble efforts in the cause of Universal Liberty, and recreant to that glorious cause itself, if I did not avow my belief that the time is near at hand when public sentiment will not, ought not, and cannot hold the Slaveholder guiltless.—Yes, I will go yet farther, and declare, in the name of the Christian Religion and our Republican Institutions, based professedly on the principle of 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' that no man, after the next Presidential Election, when so much light shall have been shed upon this subject, should be deemed fit to rule over a Republican Christian People, who shall violate, by upholding Slaves, the only two principles upon which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the test of philosophical scrutiny for a single moment.

In conclusion, in refutation of the slanders of the Washington Globe, which are ever harmless where that print is known, in justice to Mr. Clay, and in vindication of my own self-respect, you will allow me to say, that my opinions and my action upon the subject of Slavery are all my own; that however much I may esteem Mr. Clay as a man, a Statesman, and a friend—though I may regard him as one of the most frank, noble, practical, wise, eloquent, and patriotic of those who, in this or any other age, have assumed to govern a great Nation, the Editor of the Globe but makes exhibition of his own ignominious spirit, when he insinuates that Henry Clay would play a double part to deceive the American People; by dictating to me, or that I, humble as I may be in the estimation of my country, would be used by him, or any other man, or set of men, for any dishonorable purpose, or be treated with upon any other terms than those of absolute equality.

Trusting that your wishes, as well as the purposes of those persons who have done me the honor to address me by letter upon this subject will be best subserved by making this answer public, I send it at once to the press.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

P. S. Reform, in Jeremy Bentham's day, was termed 'innovation'; this owl-faced age has improved in this respect—now 'fanaticism' is the word—a strong word—yet when will Americans learn it! there is a still stronger word than this—'Truth.' If there be really in all this wide Union, a single man of the McDuffie school, of good sense, cool, and calculating, quick in the discernment of the 'pith of things,' and above all no 'enthusiast,' let him read Thomas Carlyle's 'Sphinx' in the 'Past and Present,' and then tell us whether there be a 'Sphinx' also in America; and solve us the riddle! The description covers four pages—will not 'the land of tracts' look to it?

C. M. C.

From the Christian Freeman.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.
This man will unquestionably be the nominee of the Democratic party, for the Presidency. The evidences of this are too many and too significant to admit a doubt of this result. The matter may be considered as already settled. We therefore ask honest democrats—those who really believe in the equality of all men before the Government, and who are unwilling to submit to the dictation of the Oligarchy of the South, or the dictation of party—to look candidly at the facts which we shall present, showing either Mr. Van Buren's utter subservency to the slaveholders, or his sympathies with aristocracy and despotism. Whichever it may be, he is unworthy the suffrages of freemen—and no one who truly hates slavery, can vote for any man who will prostitute his official influence to the base and cruel purposes of the slaveholder. That Martin Van Buren has done this, again and again, we have the most ample evidence in the following facts, which we have carefully collated from reliable sources.

1. While Mr. Van Buren was Vice President, a Bill originated in the Senate during the session of 1835-6, prohibiting postmasters from delivering 'any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper, or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, in any State where their circulation is prohibited by law.'

The whole history of republican legislation may be challenged to furnish a parallel to this tyrannical and unconstitutional measure—the avowed object of which was to build a wall of defence around the hateful system of slavery, so high and strong the spirit of liberty could neither overleap nor batter it down. To protect the slaveholder from all the assaults of light and truth, and permit him to crush humanity without rebuke, our most sacredly-guarded constitutional rights were to be cloven down—every petty Southern postmaster was to be converted into a hunter of sedition among the mail-bags, and a censor of the press and his fiat was to decide what might and what might not be circulated among the people. Had this bill become a law, the Declaration of Independence itself could not have had free passage through the Southern mails—nor any congressional or legislative debate touching the subject of slavery—nor the eloquent letters and speeches of Cassius M. Clay—nor, in short, any printed document whatever, calling in question the right, or

the safety, or the expediency, of degrading man to the condition of a beast! A beautiful piece of legislation, truly, for a republican and Christian people! And look at the precedent which would be thereby established. This bill was but preparing the way for the destruction of civil and religious liberty. 'If every paper touching the subject of slavery might be suppressed, then the same fate might as constitutionally be awarded to every paper touching the doctrine of the Trinity.' If one constitutional right might thus be sacrificed, then might another, and another, till not even the shadow of liberty should remain, and we should become the vassals of the Slave Power, at whose behest our rights had been basely sacrificed. Yet, absurd, wicked, unconstitutional as was this 'Bill of Abominations,' it passed through the progressive steps of legislation, till, upon the question of its engrossment, the vote stood 18 to 18. As President of the Senate, Mr. Van Buren was required to give the casting vote—and he gave it for the Slave Power; and, as a reward for his unutterable baseness, he received from it, at the next Presidential election, 61 electoral votes, by means of which he became President of the United States. The Bill was ultimately defeated, but no thanks to Mr. Van Buren that it did not become a law. He gave sufficient evidence of his willingness to violate the Constitution itself, in his 'base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery,' to sacrifice the dearest interests of freedom for the protection of the 'vildest system of oppression that the sun ever saw.' Whether he did this from a love of slavery, or from a desire to secure Southern votes, it is not necessary to inquire—for in either case it shows the character of his Democracy, and his unfitness to be trusted with any office in the gift of freemen. If we still possess the freedom of the press it is only because Mr. Van Buren, in conjunction with the slaveholders, could not wrest it from us.

2. This act of moral and political turpitude was not enough. Either the slaveholders demanded additional evidence of Mr. Van Buren's servility, or he was too anxious to show his zeal in behalf of slavery to wait for the demand—for in March 1836, he wrote some political friends in North Carolina, distinctly declaring that if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill that might be passed by both Houses of Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, 'against the wishes of the slave-holding States'—thus making the Slave Power paramount to the will of a majority of the People of the United States, constitutionally expressed.

3. Even this was not enough. In his inaugural address, March 4, 1837, he thus renewed his allegiance to the Slave Power:—
'Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject [slavery] was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it. And now, when ever motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I hope they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me.—I then declared that if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, 'I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists.' I submitted also, to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains for me to add that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.'

'If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed, and in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid, and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have been witnessed, and a reckless disregard for the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to the popular indignation, but neither masses of the people nor sections of the country have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred.'

In the true pro-slavery spirit, the murderous mobs with which we were assailed during these troublous times, are virtually justified by this democratic President, and the responsibility of exciting the 'popular indignation,' is charged upon the 'reckless disregard for the consequences' exhibited by Abolitionists! The effrontery of such a charge can only be equalled by the stupidity or hypocrisy of the abolitionist who will vote for such a shameless defender of slavery.

4. In a letter addressed to Walter Leake Esq. of North Carolina, under date, Washington, March 27, 1840, (another Presidential election was then approaching,) Mr. Van Buren writes:—
'I have received your letter of the 21st inst., and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis and others, on the 6th of March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, ARE NOT ONLY STILL ENTERTAINED BY ME, BUT HAVE BEEN GREAT-

LY STRENGTHENED BY SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCE AND REFLECTION.'

5. The whole course of Mr. Van Buren's administration, while the incumbent of the Presidency, was subservient to the interests of slavery. In no instance, so far as our knowledge extends, did he for a moment lose sight of the fact that he was to do the bidding of the Slave Power.—His conduct in the case of the Africans of the Amistad is but an illustration of his general course, wherever the interests of the 'peculiar institution' were involved.—Though our readers generally are acquainted with the facts in this case, a brief recapitulation of them may not be unacceptable. From the official correspondence communicated by the President to congress, in compliance with Mr. Adams's resolution, it appears that Mr. Van Buren was anxious for the surrender of these Africans to the Spanish Government:—
'The Spanish minister had claimed them NOT as property, not as slaves but as assassins.' But Secretary Forsyth, in corresponding with the United States District Attorney for Connecticut, avers, in the face of the fact, that the Spanish minister had claimed them, 'as Spanish property'—and direct the attorney 'to take care that no proceeding of your Circuit Court or any other judicial tribunal, places the vessel, cargo, or slaves, beyond the control of the FEDERAL EXECUTIVE. Here was an evident attempt to overawe the Court, and take the captives out of their hands, and restore them 'as property' under the treaty with Spain. The U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Paine, was actually ordered to the Coast of Connecticut for that purpose, while the trial was pending with the view of hurrying them on board, before an appeal could be entered in their favor! On this point, the direction of Secretary Forsyth to the District Attorney is sufficiently explicit! He says—'If the decision of the Court is such as is anticipated, the order of the President is to be carried into execution unless an appeal shall have been actually interposed. You are not to take it for granted that it will be interposed.' In other words he was to take measures, if possible, to get the negroes on board the Grampus, before there should be time to enter the appeal!

What generous heart does not swell with indignation in view of this horrible conspiracy to deliver over to a cruel death these kidnapped Africans, who, in rising upon their captors, were actuated by the spirit of our revolutionary fathers, and were no more guilty of crime than were the heroes of Bunker Hill! Martin Van Buren was the chief conspirator against the lives of these innocent men, and we owe no thanks to him that the whole country was not involved in blood-guiltiness by their delivery to the wretches who thirsted for their blood. Let those vote for him who would willingly have surrendered these hunted strangers to Cuban vengeance!

Mr. Van Buren, by his abundant services in the cause of slavery, has won the unenviable title of 'the Northern man with Southern principles.' A professed democrat, he has servilely done the bidding of the Slave Power, and has practically repudiated all the principles of freedom, in his adherence to the interests of slavery.—Can we, then, as consistent abolitionists, sustain him? Can we vote with a party that seeks to elevate such men to high places of power! No! There is but one course left for us, as voters, to pursue—and that is, to vote against any and every party that labors for the political elevation of slaveholders and pro-slavery men! Thus alone can we maintain our integrity, preserve unimpaired our 'moral suasion,' record our testimony for the slave, win the respect of all parties, and receive the blessing of the God of the poor and the oppressed.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

FOLLY.
'He was willing, and he wished to co-operate according to the original design of the framers of the Constitution, to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution, and one of the last things he would do, would be to refuse to vote for a President of the United States, or any other officer, upon the ground that he was a slaveholder.'—Speech of Mr. Severance.

Mr. Severance had just been referring to the policy of the Liberty men, in withholding their votes from slaveholders.—The declaration above quoted, as it followed immediately, seems to indicate as the opinion of Mr. Severance, that it would be a violation of the compromises of the Constitution to refuse to vote for a candidate because he was a slaveholder.—Where is such a compromise to be found? We recollect that Mr. Giddings once contended, as did the N. Y. Tribune, that for any party to make non-slaveholding a condition to candidacy for office, was a violation of the rights of slaveholders!—And the same sentiment we have heard repeated again and again.

Under no circumstances could the privileged order of slaveholders, the two hundred and fifty thousand men who rule this republic, be persuaded to support the claims of an Abolitionist to any office under the General Government. Has any one ever thought of charging them with a violation of the Constitution in this respect?

We have heard some whigs say that they would rather vote for the Devil than Mr. Van Buren. Do they violate Mr. Van Buren's constitutional rights! Indeed, the whole party absolutely proscribe any candidates for State and National offices, who entertain certain views in regard to the currency and tariff. How dreadfully they violate the Constitution!

The 'Democracy,' too, in this State, could not be prevailed upon to support for the office of Governor, a Bank director, or a Bank supporter. How dare they thus violate the Constitution, which secures to all adult white males over 21, eligibility to office!

Every man of common sense knows that the Constitution secures no less completely the right of selection or suffrage. Any man who chooses may stand as a candidate: any other may vote for or against him as he chooses.

This is all plain sailing. But, when men, of good sense on other occasions, come within hail of slavery, they seem perfectly infatuated. You may systematically vote against a Whig, or a Democrat, or a Tylerite, or an Abolitionist; but a SLAVEHOLDER—take care! he is sacred—speak of him softly—he has peculiar constitutional guarantees—hands off of the compromises of the Constitution—he asks for office, and if you reject him, you have done a horrible deed—you are a perjured man—you are a violator of the Constitution!!

We are sick, sick at this loathsome adulation paid the slaveholder. It would really seem as if the American people were so in love with some sort of an aristocracy, on which to lavish their reverence, that they had virtually constituted the negro-holders, the Lords Temporal of the nation; and by and by, we shall expect to see Patriarch McDuffie, who led the way in an Abrahamic argument in behalf of slavery, and the whole batch of Doctors of Divinity who have prostituted themselves to the defence of a detestable system of oppression, constituted the Lords Spiritual—in which case, we suppose, it will be held to be grossly unconstitutional not to do whatsoever these two Superior Estates of the realm may dictate.

Unconstitutional not to vote for a slaveholder! Who but men with their necks under the yoke would ever whisper so degrading a sentiment? Doubtless, were we at the North to resolve never to give our support to a Southern man for office, we should be violating the spirit of the Union, though not the Constitution. But this is not the point in question. Liberty men have no sectional feelings, or ought to have none. Give us a Southern man of sound principles who is not a slaveholder, and we will vote for him. Have we not such a man on our ticket? The selection of Mr. Birney as our candidate, shows that we care nothing about geographical distinctions. The Slaveholders are not the South. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of worthy citizens in the Slave States who are not slaveholders. To them we make no objection. But slaveholders are habitual violators of every fundamental principle of our Government, and therefore we oppose them.

What are these principles? Every man has a right to property, to himself, his wife, his children, his earnings. This is one principle. Does not the slaveholder violate it every day? Every man has a right to liberty—to free thought and free action. This is another principle. Does the slaveholder recognize it? Every man has a right to 'pursue happiness.' This is a third principle. Does the slaveholder allow the slave to pursue happiness? The Constitution was framed 'to establish justice.' This is a fourth principle. Is it just for two hundred and fifty thousand men to reduce to the condition of brutes, and keep there, two millions and a half of other men, and to use the government for the support of this system of gross injustice? Every fundamental principle then of civil government, of our government, do they violate, and yet to refuse to support them for office would be a violation of the Constitution! I may vote against a Whig, because he holds improper doctrines, or a Democrat, because his views are 'destructive' or an Abolitionist, because he would carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence in application to slavery, all this I may do, and not violate the Constitution; but to refuse to vote for the slaveholder, a gross violator of every principle of the Declaration of Independence, and every principle of the Constitution,—'O my offense is rank, it smells to heaven.'

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS.

[In our brief notices of the proceedings of Congress, we have omitted to mention two resolutions of much significance, offered in the Senate. We now give them, in connexion with the proceedings thereon and the remarks of the Cincinnati Herald.]

CONGRESS.

Senate, Jan. 30.—Mr. Benton submitted certain resolutions, one expressing the opinion that the President ought to give notice for the immediate termination of the tenth article of the treaty relating to the delivery of fugitives from justice; the other calling upon the President for information concerning any slaves, committing crimes, who may have escaped since the conclusion of the treaty of 1842, and have been refused to be surrendered to the Government of the United States; also, whether he has any information as to the construction put by the Government of Great Britain upon the tenth article in the treaty. The last resolution, explains the first, and both together pretty clearly indicate the use the slaveholders thought they would be able to make of said article. They designed to repossess themselves of runaway slaves under the pretext that they were fugitives from justice! Failing in this, they would now abrogate the tenth article of the treaty, calculated as it is, to secure the ends of justice. Mr. Benton has let the cat out of the bag.

Right on the heel of these resolutions, Mr. Semple introduced one calling upon the President for information as to how much it would cost the Government, to have each vessel of the Home Squadron leave New Orleans every month, touching at Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, scouring the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, visiting Guatemala, Mexico and Texas, and thence returning to New Orleans.—And also the cost of sending a vessel once a month from New Orleans to Havana, Matanzas, Kingston (Jamaica), and Chagres, and back again to New Orleans.

Senate, Jan. 31. Mr. Benton's resolution again came up—the first was postponed for two weeks, until the information desired in the following one could be obtained—and this resolution was then adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. Semple was also passed.

The resolutions of Mr. Benton and Mr. Semple, are worthy of attentive consideration. We referred to those of the former as disclosing the design of the Slaveholders, in relation to the tenth article of the treaty of Washington. We presume none but slaveholders and the anti-slavery

men, anticipated that any other use would be made of this article, than to secure the arrest of real criminals, fleeing from justice. Now that it is discovered that British tribunals will not surrender slaves, upon mere hearsay, or indictment without proof but are rigorous in their demand for evidence, the article must be abrogated—it is a dead letter! however beneficial in other respects, so long as it fails to aid the United States Government in hunting down and seizing runaways, it is worthless, abrogate it! cries Mr. Benton.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Semple is no less significant. It proposes that each vessel of the Home Squadron leave New Orleans every month, sail along the coast, pry into the West Indies, Mexico and Texas, scour the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, and return to New Orleans. Suppose sixteen vessels in this Squadron, the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy for this year, we should have a vessel of war leaving New Orleans every other day—following each other in succession round the Gulf. Why all this? Is there an enemy on our borders? Are pirates assailing our Merchant-men? No such thing. Have we anything to fear from Hayti, Cuba, and Mexico. What is to be gained by this incessant cruising? We will tell you. Slaves occasionally find their way from the Southern coast of the United States to the West Indies: our gallant Navy must exercise its vigilance and power in catching them! An empire of free colored men is rising up in these islands—there may be communication between them and their enslaved brethren in this country; this must be prevented: Cuba is unsettled; England is suspected of harboring a design to effect the extinction of slavery there. She must be watched. There are negotiations on foot between England, Mexico, and Texas, which, it is charged, contemplate the emancipation of slavery in the latter: they must be thwarted.

What say the people of the United States? Are they willing to pay every year \$600,000 (the official estimate of expenses necessary for the Home Squadron) for the purpose of picking up a few runaway slaves, and thwarting all schemes for the extension of human liberty in neighboring States? Most glorious Union! Was it for this that our fathers lavished their blood, and their treasure? Is it not time that the free people of this country should rebel against the base uses to which slaveholding rulers have put them?

From the Bangor Gazette.
"STATE AFFAIRS."

The Legislature of Maine has at last got up. They have been doing and undoing, fixing and unfixing, planning, experimenting, and devising, until they have thrown a glorious uncertainty over several branches of the law; and have spent a pretty decent State tax to make things better, and to promote economy. They have tried to equalize the Valuation, at an expense of some \$30,000 dollars, and have left it about where they found it—or rather put it into the hand of a recess Committee, to muse over, and make business for the next Legislature. They have expunged the Militia System—or rather reduced it to an abstraction. Officers without duties, and enrolment without embodiment—this is the meagre skeleton left—skin and bones, without sinews or flesh. They have vacillated on every question connected with abolition—so that no mortal can tell us what they are, or where they are, any further than that they have been extremely busy, talked loud of their friendship to the slave, and passed by on the other side.

On the License law they started well, got a good bill through the House—and what became of it, they can hardly tell themselves.

On the whole, doubtless these are men of rare capacity. No doubt they passed many excellent laws, though the Town Court Bill has been left to elect a Governor and President with: and though, so far from adopting the plurality system in the election of town Representatives, so much cracked up by both parties in the fall, they actually require a majority in the choice of Electors of President and Vice President. This is a sign not to be mistaken of the prophetic glance of the Democracy, as to the effect of the new political element at work in the country. No doubt they have made many excellent speeches, which, in the absence of any reporters, will go to oblivion. And it gives us great pleasure that they have had "a safe return to their homes and families," after so long and painful a separation.—May they all live to go again—when the people want them.

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald.
"VITAL STATISTICS."

Dr. James McCune Smith, in one of the very excellent series of articles, which the cruel attack of Dr. Dewey upon colored people brought out, furnishes valuable statistics in relation to the longevity of the free colored population. The circumstances of this class of population at the north, are every way unfavorable to long life.—The climate is not congenial—the white race, the presence of which has exterminated or expelled the Indian tribes, is constantly bearing down upon them.—They are excluded from ordinary opportunities of education; curtailed in their means of support, and doomed continually to encounter the most overwhelming competition. Under such circumstances, most people are prepared to admit, what slaveholders assert to be a fact, that the slaves are far longer lived than the free colored people, because better cared for. Dr. Smith furnishes a table, which demonstrates that precisely the reverse is true.

By the census of 1840, it appears that there are of

Free colored in the Free States.			
Males.		Females.	
Ag. 36 and under 55—	16 12 per ct.	15 62 per ct.	
" 55 and under 100—	5 5 per ct.	7 1 per ct.	
Slaves.			
Males.		Females.	
Ag. 36 and under 55—	11 65 per ct.	11 22 per ct.	
" 55 and under 100—	5 11 per ct.	4 per ct.	
That is to say:			
Free colored of 36 and under 100—		22 68 per ct.	
Slaves		36 and under 100—	15 46 per ct.
Difference,		7 19	

Here we find that whilst 22.63 per cent of the free black population of the North live beyond 36 years of age, only 15.49 per cent of the slaves of the south pass that period of life; showing a difference of 7.19 per cent in favor of the longevity, i. e. of the condition of the free blacks.—And as the only difference between these classes of population is, that the one is free and the other enslaved, it follows that slavery has actually destroyed at the very least 7.19 per cent of the slave population."

The same writer notices a grave blunder in the census, in respect to the proportionate number of insane colored people—a blunder, which after having been repeatedly exposed during twelve months past, was lately discovered and announced to the public, for the first time, by a western editor!

Dr. Smith says:—
"It is a prevalent opinion, that emancipation has made the free blacks deaf, dumb, blind, idiots, insane, &c. &c.—The Southern Literary Messenger has quite a pretty theory on this subject, based upon certain statements, announced as facts in the census of 1840. An editor at Buffalo, and subsequently Dr. Jarvis of Dorchester, Massachusetts, have demolished that theory, by proving that the statements announced in the census were not facts. These statements made Maine a very mad house, yet they contradict themselves in the following manner. In that State saith the census of 1840:

Towns.	Total col'd inhab.	col'd Insane
Limerick,	0	4
Lymbington,	1	2
Scarbory,	0	6
Poland,	0	2
Dixfield,	0	4
Calais,	0	1

Total 1 19
To make 19 crazy men out of one man, is a pretty fair calculation even for 'down east. The census is equally incorrect as to the proportion of deaf, dumb, &c.—Freedom has not made us mad; it has strengthened our minds by throwing us upon our own resources, and has bound us to American institutions with a tenacity which nothing but death can overcome."

Correspondence.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 2, 1844.

BROTHER WILLEY,
I arrived at this place on Thursday of last week, some two weeks after I was at your house—having spent a little time in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We had for a fellow passenger from Hallowell to Portland, a gentleman by the name of Dean from South Berwick. He has recently returned from a visit to the different tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi river, whither he was sent by the Society of Friends' (of which he is a member) to investigate and ascertain, as nearly as might be, the actual condition of the tribes which have been removed there. Sad, but deeply interesting were the accounts he gave us of their situation and the miseries brought upon them by the intrigues and whiskey of the fur traders, and the wretchedness, disease, and consequent death engendered by the soldiers. He spent nearly four months in that country, and visited about twenty different tribes. I will give you a fact, stated by him, relative to the Winnebago tribe, which he said was but too true of most, if not all the tribes. This tribe numbers about 2200, persons, they receive annually from the Government of the United States about \$90,000. At the time this money is to be paid to them, they assemble in the place appointed and each person receives his share. (It is distributed per capita). Immediately after the money and articles (for I think he said a part was paid them in goods) are received, each repairs to the whiskey shop of the fur trader. In a very short time all are intoxicated—and then the gross frauds of the trader are practised—they keep them drunk so long as any money is left, and then they are turned out upon the world ten times more the children of want and misery than before they received their annuity. It takes but about THREE DAYS, for the human fiend to filch their money from them, and often after their money is gone, they dispose of their blanket, gun, and horse for the fire water, instances were not unfrequent, where an Indian has sold his horse to the trader for two gallons of whiskey, and after becoming sober bought him back at the price of two hundred dollars to be paid from the next annuity, guns, blankets, &c. after the same rate. I leave you to make your own comments. Said Mr. Dean the tribes are fast wasting away, and unless these evils be remedied by Government the time is not far distant when the Indians will exist only in history. An old Indian, said Mr. Dean remarked to me while we were conversing about the miseries and death consequent upon the sale of whiskey and the profligacy of the soldiers among them, Sir, said he, can not your chief put a stop to these things? As I look upon my people and see them fast falling away like the autumn leaves of the forest—I faint, for I know that soon, very soon we shall all be gone—none will be left to keep the flag waving over the graves of their fathers. In view of these facts, well may we exclaim 'I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just.'

At New York I spent a Sabbath. In company with one of the appointed visitors—I visited a number of the missionary schools, composed of children gathered from the homes of the poor and many from the dens of ignominy and crime. Here probably they receive all the instruction, certainly all of a religious nature, that they usually obtain. We visited two schools of colored children, one superintended, conducted, and taught wholly by colored persons. I have never seen better order and attention in any school than this. The other was made up of children gathered from notorious part of the city, called the 'fire points,'—and some adults. In this school, were many scholars who could read readily, who had obtained all their instruction from this Sabbath School. Quite a number of them were hopelessly pious, mostly adults. I noticed a class of little curly headed boys who now begin to read some. The Superintendent told me that when they first came to the school they were just about as ignorant as the brute. He said he asked one of them 'where he lived?' O said he, 'up top of the house,' meaning in the upper loft or story. But I am spinning too long a yarn—when I set down to write I intended to have given you some account of my visit to the 'Georgia pen' in Washington. This is a place where runaway slaves are kept. This is the place from which the girl who jumped from the 'long bridge' into

the Potomac, escaped. But I must reserve the account for another letter. Nothing of much interest at the 'Capitol,' save President making.—There is being held at the City this week a meeting of the National Institute. Many distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen are present. Two very interesting addresses were delivered before the Society yesterday, (Monday) one by senator Walker of Mississippi, upon the progress, improvement and present condition of American Science, the other by Prof. Draper of New York, upon the Sun's rays. He stated an entire new theory, and sustained it with strong arguments. (So say the wise ones.) Prof. Loomis of Ohio, then read a paper upon the late comet. Not being able to attend but a part of the time I can give only a brief and hearsay account.

Yours,
SNOW.

For the Liberty Standard.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to a call made for a County Liberty Convention, a respectable number of citizens from various parts of the County convened at the Baptist Meeting House in Farmington Centre Village on Thursday the 28th of March 1844.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the Convention was called to order by Capt. Ebenezer Childs of Farmington. Col. Joseph Dyer Jr. of Philips was chosen chairman.

Charles G. Smith of New Sharon, Secretary. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. D. B. Randall of Hallowell.

Voted and chose a committee of five to furnish business for the consideration of the Convention. This Committee consisted of, Austin Willey of Hallowell, Seth May of Winthrop, John Titcomb of Farmington, Nathaniel Gammon of Philips, Eben'r. Childs of Farmington.

Chose Samuel B. Morse of Wilton, and Hebron Mayhew of Chesterville, a committee to take a roll of the Convention, who reported the following:

PHILLIPS.
John Smith, Philips. Nathaniel Gammon, Joseph Dyer Jr., Luther Russell, Henry Hunter, Israel Folsom, B. S. Edwards, T. A. Merrill, FARMINGTON.
Asa Butterfield 2d, T. M. L. Davis, R. C. Bailey, E. Elliot, M. S. Norcross, Sylvanus Davis, John Titcomb, Adrid H. Greely, Eben'r. Childs, Ellis Sweet, Peter R. Tufts, John Stevens, Elijah Smith, William Smith, Joseph Knowlton,

TEMPLE.
Wm. Seales, David Tripp, Lemuel Jenkins, Benj. N. Leach, WELD.

Francisco Davis, JAY.
Rufus C. Taylor, NEW PORTLAND.
Samuel Everett,

NEW SHARON.
Warren Bullen, C. G. Smith, N. G. Baker, Joshua Bullen, J. T. Hakes, O. M. Berry, Samuel Wyman, John Cook, J. Berry, Caleb Willard, George Gower,

HALLOWELL.
Austin Willey, Laban Lincoln, D. B. Randall,

NO. 3.
Wm. Toothacher, WILTON.

C. Morse, J. W. Walker, Nathaniel Dyke, C. Blanchard, S. B. Morse,

MERCER.
O. Richardson, STARKS.

W. E. Folsom, CHESTERVILLE.
Jacob Ames, Hebron Mayhew, EAST LIVERMORE.

Lowell Parker, NORRIDGEWOCK.
Sumner Bixby, Rufus Bixby, BLOOMFIELD.

Eleazer Coburn, WINTHROP.

Seth May, KENTUCKY.

Milton Clark, While the Committee were out, Milton Clark a fugitive slave from Kentucky gave a very interesting explanation of the comparative value of Tariff and Anti-Tariff—Bank and Sub-Treasury and human Liberty. The last of which, in his view, should be the first and great object of the people.

The Committee on business reported the following resolutions which after discussion were adopted by the convention, viz.

1st. Resolved, That Slavery is the creature of law, and as such must be destroyed by law.

2d. Resolved, That as in this county the people are the law-makers under God, and that our Rulers and Legislators are the servants of the people, it is at the ballot-box, that the great battle against slavery is to be fought.

3d. Resolved, Therefore, that it is expedient to form a Franklin County Liberty Association, in order more effectually to scatter light on the great subject of human rights, and also on the foul system of American Slavery—to concentrate our moral and political power for its overthrow.—And we recommend the adoption of the following Constitution. (See Constitution below.)

4. Resolved, That the recent attempt to annex Texas to these United States by the most extraordinary and unprecedented exercise of the Treaty-making power, shows the desperation to which slaveholders are driven to preserve their 'peculiar Institutions;' and call in thunder tones upon the free States to hasten the rescue before their liberties are utterly subverted.

5. Resolved, That as 'Righteousness exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to any people,' we cannot, as a nation, expect to be either happy, prosperous or free, while slaveholders and dualists or their apologists, are elevated to the highest offices in the gift of the people.

6. Resolved, That the slave power has long used, and still uses, the whig and democratic parties as the instruments of accomplishing the objects of its own base existence, and has thereby rendered these parties unworthy of support by the people.

7. Resolved, That it is the object of the Liberty Party to carry into effect the great objects of the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence, in establishing justice and securing the blessings of Liberty to all the inhabitants of the land.

8. Resolved, That we heartily respond to the nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS, for President and Vice President of the

United States, and of JAMES APPLETON for Governor of Maine, as the worthy and able representatives of Liberty before the nation: and no proper efforts shall be spared to secure their election, and with them the ascendancy of those great objects and principles with which they are indented.

The second article of the Constitution and some of the above resolutions elicited considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Willey, Titcomb, D. B. Randall, Morse, Coburn, May, Cook, Hawes, Mayhew, Ames and others took part. During the afternoon and evening, Messrs. May and Willey remarked at considerable length and with much force and eloquence upon the 6th resolution.—Mr. Milton Clark and Mr. Swift, also made remarks upon this resolution.

A County Central Committee was chosen, consisting of Ebenezer Childs of Farmington, Joshua Bullen of New Sharon, Samuel B. Morse of Wilton, Jacob Ames of Chesterville, and Nathaniel Gammon of Philips.

Voted that the thanks of this Convention be published in the Liberty Standard and Franklin Register.

Voted, that the doings of this Convention be presented to the proprietors of this House, for its use during their sitting.

Voted to adjourn this Convention without day. CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the overthrow of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY; and this, so far as my suffrage can go, shall not be wanting. [Washington.]

We whose names are subscribed, adopting heartily the above resolution of the Father of his Country, do hereby unite ourselves with the Liberty Party, and agree to form an Association under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1st. The name of this Association shall be the 'Franklin County Liberty Association,' and any resident of this county may become a member by subscribing to this Constitution.

ART. 2d. Our object shall be the concentration of our moral and political power for the destruction of slavery in our country.

ART. 3d. The standing officers of this Association, shall be a County Central Committee of five, whose location shall be as central as practical, who shall hold their office for the term of one year, and until others are chosen in their stead; and that they shall have power to fill any vacancy that shall occur in their body. The duties of said committee shall be to call meetings of the Association, whenever they shall deem it expedient; to correspond with town Committees; to procure Lecturers to meet applications from Towns; to provide a depository for tracts, and periodicals for distribution, to meet such calls as may be made on behalf of Towns; and in general, to do in co-operation with the Town Committees, whatever may be necessary and proper for an effective organization of the party; for spreading light, and for concentrating right-thinking minds—so that what is deeply felt, may be boldly acted, as becometh Free American Citizens.

ART. 4th. It is recommended to the Liberty Abolitionists of the several towns in the county, to appoint Town Central Committees consisting, where practicable, of one for each School District in each town, to correspond and co-operate with the County Central Committee; to take measures to have lectures and public meetings for discussion, and where Lecturers are wanted, seasonably to notify the County Committee of the time and place; to circulate information, not only by increasing the circulation of Anti-Slavery papers, but by distributing tracts, and cheap publications on the subject to be loaned or given away as may be thought best; and in general to do whatever, and all that may be properly done to advance the interest of true liberty throughout the several towns.

ART. 5th. It is the duty of the Town Committees to make returns to the County Central Committee of all the Liberty voters in the several towns; which names are to be kept on file or enrolled by the County Committee, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

TRACTS IN BELFAST.

MR. WILLEY,—Dear Sir—I am informed that William O. Poor of Belfast will volunteer to establish an Anti-Slavery Tract Depot in Belfast, so as to supply that county with tracts as they shall want. Will you please to give notice of it in the next Standard. Yours, &c. H. WATERS. Augusta, April 6.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £500 to the funds of the Anti-Corn-Law League. All the accounts agree that the progress of the League is far beyond any thing previously accomplished. The donations are very large, from various sources, and the influence which the cause is now securing, is beyond all precedent. Many strong minds, that had not previously taken any decided interest in the movement, have now come out, and the war upon the Corn-Laws, in the future, will be sustained by an army very different from that which the advocates have heretofore coped with.

The great mass of the people, it would seem, are becoming better informed, in regard to the operations of the Corn-Laws, than they have heretofore been. It begins to be understood that the prosperity of all classes (save the wealthy landholders) would be advanced, by the removal of the Corn-Laws, and that they should now feel and exercise a decided interest in favor of their repeal.

To the farmers of the United States, at this particular crisis, these movements in England are especially interesting. The trade in American provisions is getting to be of vast importance. All the late accounts speak most favorably of its prospect. It is but recently that we have enjoyed any trade in American provisions with England. Up to the present time, however, it amounts to millions of dollars; and if all unjust restrictions could be removed, it would be impossible to conjecture the extent to which it might be carried.—The removal of the Corn-Laws, in England, would be likely to prove of great advantage to the grain growing regions of the United States. It would enable them to sell their surplus crops, to feed the population in the overrun towns of England, at fair prices; and thus, while it would benefit the agriculturists of our country, it would be directly adding to the comfort and happiness of the millions in the overrun towns of Great Britain.—[Saturday Courier.]

Among the many despicable and contemptible acts men may be guilty of, we hardly know of one wholly so loathsome and detestable as that of catching up detached parts and loose sentences of private conversation, and giving them to the world, in a distorted and discolored aspect, through the columns of a public newspaper. It is a shameful violation of the common courtesies of life and of all private confidence, and its tendency is to introduce reserve and distrust into social intercourse and make the expression of opinions and sentiments hazardous and baneful. Every gentleman spurs to resort to such despicable measures to promote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise of such foul means to promote even a good end.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, APRIL 11, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, J. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES APPLETON.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county has taken the field with a sober energy not exceeded in any other part of the State. Our remarks respecting their county meetings were crowded out, and now it is not worth while to repeat them. It was a good meeting, where was highly gratifying to take the friends of liberty by the hand, and cheer each other on in the great struggle. That county will do its duty.

A visit to that county is particularly pleasant at this season, as our sweet recollections of maple no less can testify. Only think of the great kettle, surrounded by boys and girls, old and young, with ladders, spoons, spuds and noggins! If you have nothing else to do, go to Franklin county about the first of April.

Milton Clark, with Mr. L. Lincoln, spent a week after the meeting in that county, and visited Wilton, Philips, Strong, New Sharon, and Mt. Vernon on their way home. The meetings were large, some of them very large, and a new interest has been awakened. Clark is doing us a most important work by his eloquence, his bold and manly bearing, and in his unusual powers of mind.—He and his brothers appear to be sent like Moses, to cry in the ears of the nation's sovereignty, 'Let my people go.'

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

The whigs made a great outcry, that the liberty party in that state was all run down etc. etc. No Liberty paper ever 'calculated on 8000 votes' in that state, as has been alleged, so far as we know; but we shall be able to show, we think, when the votes are all in a greater per cent gain than either whigs or democrats.

Connecticut is the most proslavery state north of Mason and Dixon's line, indeed, more than some south of it. A political tornado, perhaps never equalled, has passed over the state, increasing the vote of the pro slavery parties considerably above that of 1840, yet the Spartan Liberty Band stood firm and increased their strength over last year. It was then 1872, now, so far as recorded, 1880.

'In a great part of the State,' says the Christian Freeman, 'there was no organization, no lecturer has been in the field except one part of the time, desperate and unscrupulous efforts were made to crush us; our papers, handbills, tracts, and state tickets &c. have been detained, while Liberty men, who could not be ejected out of their principles, have been assailed by a torrent of falsehood and invective, almost without a parallel in the annals of party warfare.' In such circumstances, to retain their vote of last year, was to triumph. But they have not only done this, but probably gone up to 2000. They did well.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to this letter, which will be found in another place. That a large slaveholder, surrounded with the slave power, should have made the great advance which he has within the short time in which his attention has been particularly turned to the subject, is indeed remarkable, and beyond our highest anticipations. The whigs are seeking to make great capital from this letter, but they will certainly fail—it will do them no good. Observe, he does not answer the questions whether, should there be a liberty ticket in Kentucky, or were he a citizen of a free state, he would not vote the liberty ticket; and in view of his late testimony in favor of the liberty party—so full and generous—there is no reason to doubt it has his warmest and best wishes; and in his letter he has distinctly stated that he will adopt its principles after the next election, for if he will not then vote for a slaveholder, as he says, he certainly will not for any one who will carry out the 'slaveholder's policy.' This is the last vote—and his apology for this sounds much like the man, who, when about to bow down in the house of Rimmon, said, 'The Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.'

He solemnly declares that a slaveholder 'violates the only two principles on which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the test of philosophical something for a single moment;' and that after four years more, 'no such man should be deemed fit to rule over a Republican, Christian people.' There, gentlemen whigs, sow that among the people, and do not complain of the fruit. After you have written your own death-warrant, do not resist the execution. This is a sorry commitment to Henry Clay! He can now be barely endured, and in four years more he must be laid aside, with all other slaveholders, as UNFIT to rule a christian people! Yes, in one year—in eight short months even, this ground is to be taken in reference to all future elections.

Then the apology, 'that's the rub'! Henry Clay is so ignorant of the principles of 'universal liberty,' for which he says he is struggling, that he can in some measure excuse him till the further light! C. M. Clay declares that all the past and present agency of the general government in behalf of slavery is in total violation of the constitution, yet, on account of Henry's darkness—his ignorance of the constitution of his country, and of 'universal liberty,' he can vote for him to administer a government founded upon those very principles of liberty! His alleged want of light is the strongest possible argument against his election.

Mr. Clay says that he—so late a slaveholder himself—surrounded by slaveholding ministers and churches, may perhaps be excused for voting for a slaveholder this once. However this may be, it is no rule of conduct whatever to abolitionists of the free states. They have never been slaveholders, nor surrounded by them, nor by slaveholding churches and ministers—they have the light now, what shall they do? Mr. Clay writes as though conscious of his great inconsistency, and no doubt he was so. He was always a whig, and all the whigs can claim concerning him now is, that a man in a slave state, but a few days ago a slaveholder, and a nephew to the candidate of his party, has not quite abandoned them, though in conscience, principle and promise he has evidently done so.

